

## ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

**Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL):** the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

**Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL):** the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

**Daily Discharge:** Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

**Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation:** the highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

**Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation:** the lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

**Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL):** the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant.

**Method Detection Limit (MDL)** is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analytical concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, revised as of May 14, 1999.

**Minimum level (ML)** is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure,

assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed

**Practical Quantitation Level (PQL)** is the lowest concentration of a substance that can be determined within  $\pm 20$  percent of the true concentration by 75 percent of the analytical laboratories tested in a performance evaluation study. Alternatively, if performance data are not available, the PQL is the method detection limit (MDL)  $\times 5$  for carcinogens and MDL  $\times 10$  for noncarcinogens

**Coefficient of Variation (CV):** is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

**LTAs:** Long-Term Averages.

**MEC:** Maximum pollutant concentration for the effluent.

**ECA:** Effluent concentration allowance.

**CMC:** Criteria maximum concentration.

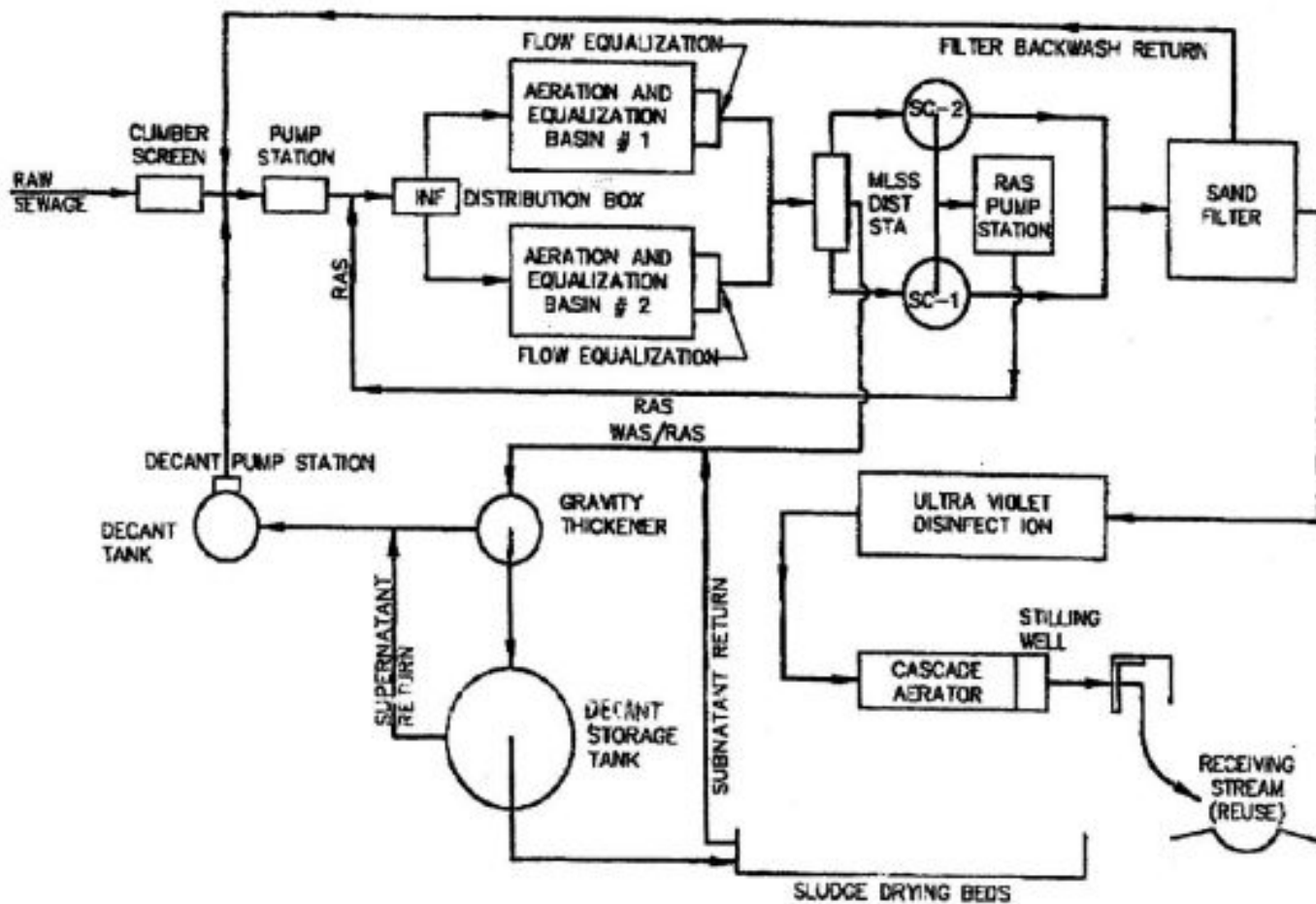
**CCC:** Criteria chronic concentration.

**A "grab" sample** is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

**A composite sample** is defined as a combination of no fewer than eight individual grab samples obtained over the specified sampling period. The volume of each individual grab sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The compositing period shall equal the specific sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.



## ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



## **ATTACHMENT D – FEDERAL STANDARD PROVISIONS**

### **I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE**

#### **A. Duty to Comply**

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (CWC) and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [40 *CFR* §122.41(a)].
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not been modified to incorporate the requirement [40 *CFR* §122.41(a)(1)].

#### **B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense**

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order [40 *CFR* §122.41(c)].

#### **C. Duty to Mitigate**

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment [40 *CFR* §122.41(d)].

#### **D. Proper Operation and Maintenance**

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order [40 *CFR* §122.41(e)].

#### **E. Property Rights**

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [40 *CFR* §122.41(g)].

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations [40 CFR §122.5(c)].

## **F. Inspection and Entry**

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [40 CFR §122.41(i)] [CWC 13383(c)]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [40 CFR §122.41(i)(1)];
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [40 CFR §122.41(i)(2)];
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [40 CFR §122.41(i)(3)];
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [40 CFR §122.41(i)(4)].

## **G. Bypass**

1. Definitions
  - a. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(i)].
  - b. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(ii)].
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 and I.G.5 below [40 CFR §122.41(m)(2)].

3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)]:
  - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(A)];
  - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(B)]; and
  - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(C)].
4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(ii)].
5. Notice
  - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(i)].
  - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(ii)].

## **H. Upset**

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation [40 CFR §122.41(n)(1)].

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph H.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [40 CFR §122.41(n)(2)].

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)]:
  - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)];
  - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)];
  - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iii)]; and
  - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iv)].
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [40 CFR §122.41(n)(4)].

## **II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION**

### **A. General**

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition [40 CFR §122.41(f)].

### **B. Duty to Reapply**

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit [40 CFR §122.41(b)].

### **C. Transfers**

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC [40 CFR §122.41(l)(3)] [40 CFR §122.61].

## **III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING**

- A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [40 CFR §122.41(j)(1)].



- B.** Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(j)(4)] [40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv)].

#### **IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS**

- A.** Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [40 CFR §122.41(j)(2)].

**B. Records of monitoring information shall include:**

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(i)];
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(ii)];
3. The date(s) analyses were performed [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iii)];
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iv)];
5. The analytical techniques or methods used [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and
6. The results of such analyses [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(vi)].

**C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [40 CFR §122.7(b)]:**

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [40 CFR §122.7(b)(1)]; and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [40 CFR §122.7(b)(2)].

## **V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING**

### **A. Duty to Provide Information**

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [40 CFR §122.41(h)] [CWC 13267].

### **B. Signatory and Certification Requirements**

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with paragraph (2.) and (3.) of this provision [40 CFR §122.41(k)].
2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
  - a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [40 CFR §122.22(a)(1)];
  - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [40 CFR §122.22(a)(2)]; or
  - c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [40 CFR §122.22(a)(3)].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (b) of this provision, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (2.) of this provision [40 CFR §122.22(b)(1)];
  - b. The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) [40 CFR §122.22(b)(2)]; and
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA [40 CFR §122.22(b)(3)].
4. If an authorization under paragraph (3.) of this provision is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (3.) of this provision must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR §122.22(c)].
5. Any person signing a document under paragraph (2.) or (3.) of this provision shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations” [40 CFR §122.22(d)].

### **C. Monitoring Reports**

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)].
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or SWRCB for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(i)].

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii)].
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(iii)].

#### **D. Compliance Schedules**

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date [40 CFR §122.41(l)(5)].

#### **E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting**

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(i)].
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)]:
  - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)].
  - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)].
  - c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)].
3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(iii)].

## **F. Planned Changes**

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when [40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)]:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b) [40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(i)]; or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(ii)].
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(iii)].

## **G. Anticipated Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or SWRCB of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements [40 CFR §122.41(l)(2)].

## **H. Other Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting E.3, E.4, and E.5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E [40 CFR §122.41(l)(7)].

## **I. Other Information**

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, SWRCB, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [40 CFR §122.41(l)(8)].

## VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- A. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Clean Water Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(2)*] [*CWC 13385 and 13387*].
- B. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000 [*40 CFR §122.41(a)(3)*].

- C. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [40 CFR §122.41(j)(5)].
- D. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [40 CFR §122.41(k)(2)].

## VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

### A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [40 CFR §122.42(a)]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)]:
  - a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(i)];
  - b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(ii)];
  - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iii)]; or
  - d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f) [40 CFR §122.42(a)(1)(iv)].
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)]:
  - a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(i)];
  - b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(ii)];

- c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iii)]; or
- d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f) [40 CFR §122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

**B. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following [40 CFR §122.42(b)]:

- 1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect Discharger that would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants [40 CFR §122.42(b)(1)]; and
- 2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order [40 CFR §122.42(b)(2)].

Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW [40 CFR §122.42(b)(3)].



**ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM**

**Table of Contents**

I.	General Monitoring Provisions.....	E-2
II.	Monitoring Locations .....	E-5
III.	Influent Monitoring Requirements .....	E-6
IV.	Effluent Monitoring Requirements.....	E-7
V.	Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements.....	E-10
VI.	Land Discharge Monitoring Requirements .....	E-12
VII.	Reclamation Monitoring Requirements.....	E-12
VIII.	Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Surface Water & Groundwater.....	E-13
IX.	Other Monitoring Requirements.....	E-14
X.	Reporting Requirements .....	E-15

## **ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)**

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR §122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement the federal and California regulations.

### **I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS**

#### **A. General Monitoring Provisions**

1. All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of *“Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater”* (American Public Health Association).
2. All laboratory analyses shall be performed in accordance with test procedures under 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 14, 1999) "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants," promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), unless otherwise specified in this MRP. For priority pollutants, the test methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment E of this Order, where no methods/MLs are specified in Attachment G, then monitoring is to be conducted in accordance with methods/MLs approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board consistent with the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Program. In addition, the Regional Board and/or EPA, at their discretion, may specify test methods that are more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR 136. Unless otherwise specified herein, organic pollutants shall be analyzed using EPA method 8260, as appropriate.
3. Chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Health Services or EPA or at laboratories approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
4. Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.
5. In conformance with federal regulations 40 CFR 122.45(c), analyses to determine compliance with the effluent limitations for metals shall be conducted using the total recoverable method. For Chromium (VI), the dissolved method in conformance with 40 CFR 136 may be used to measure compliance with the Chromium (VI) limitation.

6. For effluent and ambient receiving water monitoring:

- a. The discharger shall require its testing laboratory to calibrate the analytical system down to the minimum level (ML)<sup>1</sup> specified in Attachment “G” for priority pollutants with effluent limitations in this Order, unless an alternative minimum level is approved by the Regional Water Board’s Executive Officer. When there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the discharger shall use the ML values, and their associated analytical methods, listed in Attachment “A” that are below the calculated effluent limitation. The discharger may select any one of those cited analytical methods for compliance determination. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value, and its associated analytical method, listed in Attachment “G” shall be used. Any internal quality control data associated with the sample must be reported when requested by the Executive Officer. The Regional Water Board will reject the quantified laboratory data if quality control data is unavailable or unacceptable.
- b. The discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:
  - 1) Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
  - 2) Sample results less than the reported ML, but greater than or equal to the laboratory’s current Method Detection Limit (MDL)<sup>2</sup>, shall be reported as “Detected, but Not Quantified,” or “DNQ.” The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.
  - 3) Sample results not detected above the laboratory’s MDL shall be reported as “not detected” or “ND.”
- c. The discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board reports necessary to determine compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants in this Order and shall follow the chemical nomenclature and sequential order of constituents shown in Attachment “H” – Priority Pollutant Lists. The discharger shall report with each sample result:
  - 1) The reporting level achieved by the testing laboratory; and

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<sup>1</sup> Minimum level is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

<sup>2</sup> MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analytical concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, revised as of May 14, 1999.

- 2) The laboratory's current MDL, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 14, 1999).
- d. For receiving water monitoring and for those priority pollutants without effluent limitations, the discharger shall require its testing laboratory to quantify constituent concentrations to the lowest achievable MDL as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 14, 1999). In situations where the most stringent applicable receiving water objective (freshwater or human health (consumption of organisms only), as specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 131.38<sup>3</sup> is below the minimum level value specified in Attachment "G" and the discharger cannot achieve an MDL value for that pollutant below the ML value, the discharger shall submit justification why a lower MDL value cannot be achieved. Justification shall be submitted together with monthly monitoring reports.
7. For non-priority pollutants monitoring, all analytical data shall be reported with identification of practical quantitation levels and with method detection limits, as determined by the procedure found in 40 CFR 136 (revised as of May 14, 1999).
8. The discharger shall have and implement an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per month, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples. When requested by the Regional Water Board or EPA, the discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study.
9. For every item of monitoring data where the requirements are not met, the monitoring report shall include a statement discussing the reasons for noncompliance, the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time, and an estimate of the date when the discharger will be in compliance. The discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by letter when compliance with the time schedule has been achieved.
10. The discharger shall assure that records of all monitoring information are maintained and accessible for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, report, or application. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or by the request of the Regional Water Board at any time. Records of monitoring information shall include:
  - a. The information listed in Attachment D- IV Standard Provisions – Records, subparagraph B. of this Order;
  - b. The laboratory which performed the analyses;
  - c. The modification(s) to analytical techniques or methods used;

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<sup>3</sup> See Federal Register/ Vol. 65, No. 97 / Thursday, May 18, 2000 / Rules and Regulations.

- d. All sampling and analytical results, including
    - 1) Units of measurement used;
    - 2) Reporting level for the analysis (minimum level, practical quantitation level (PQL));
    - 3) Results less than the reporting level but above the method detection limit (MDL);
    - 4) Data qualifiers and a description of the qualifiers;
    - 5) Quality control test results (and a written copy of the laboratory quality assurance plan);
    - 6) Dilution factors, if used; and
    - 7) Sample matrix type; and
  - e. All monitoring equipment calibration and maintenance records;
  - f. All original strip charts from continuous monitoring devices;
  - g. All data used to complete the application for this Order; and,
  - h. Copies of all reports required by this Order.
  - i. Electronic data and information generated by the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System.
11. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.
12. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. In the event that continuous monitoring equipment is out of service for greater than a 24-hour period, the discharger shall obtain a representative grab sample each day the equipment is out of service. The discharger shall correct the cause(s) of failure of the continuous monitoring equipment as soon as practicable. In its monitoring report, the discharger shall specify the period(s) during which the equipment was out of service and if the problem has not been corrected, shall identify the steps which the discharger is taking or proposes to take to bring the equipment back into service and the schedule for these actions.

## **II. MONITORING LOCATIONS**

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Influent	M-INF	Grit Chamber
Potable	M-POT	Treatment facility's administrative office
001	M-001	Latitude 33° 55' 24" N and longitude 116°59'34"W, to Cooper's Creek
002	Rec-001	Outfall to recycled water use area
003	Storm-001	V-shaped Concrete Channel
004	Storm-002	V-shaped Concrete Channel
005	Storm-003	V-shaped Concrete Channel
006	Storm-004	V-shaped Concrete Channel

### III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

#### A. Monitoring Location

1. The Discharger shall monitor influent at M-INF as follows:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Recorder/Totalizer	Continuous	See Section I.A.2., above of this MRP
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Recorder	"	"
PH	pH units	Recorder	"	"
BOD	mg/l	24-hr Composite	Daily	"
Suspended Solids	mg/l	24-hr Composite	"	"
COD	mg/l	24-hr Composite	Monthly	"
Total Dissolved Solids	"	"	"	"
Ammonia-Nitrogen	mg/l	Grab	"	"
Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN)	"	"	"	"
Cyanide (Total)	µg/l	Grab	Quarterly	"
Boron	mg/l	24-hr Composite	"	"
Chloride	"	"	"	"
Fluoride	"	"	"	"
Sodium	"	"	"	"
Sulfate	"	"	"	"
Total Hardness	"	"	"	"

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Arsenic	µg/l	24-hr Composite	"	"
Cadmium	"	"	"	"
Copper	"	"	"	"
Lead	"	"	"	"
Manganese	"	"	"	"
Mercury	"	"	Quarterly	"
Nickel	"	"	"	"
Selenium	µg/l	24-hr Composite	Quarterly	See Section I.A.2., above of this MRP
Silver	"	"	"	"
Total Chromium	"	"	"	"
Zinc	"	"	"	"
EPA Priority Pollutants (See Attachment "H")	µg/l	24-hr composite	Annually	"

#### IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

##### A. Monitoring Location

1. The Discharger shall sample and monitor M-001 as follows:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling & Testing Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	mgd	Recorder/Totalizer	Continuous	---
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	Recorder	"	
pH	pH units	Grab	"	See Section I.A.2., above of this MRP
Turbidity Four-hour Results Daily Average Daily 95th Percentile	NTU <sup>4</sup>	Grab until the continuous monitoring device is installed & operational	Continuous	See Section I.A.2., above of this MRP
Coliform Organisms	MPN per 100 ml <sup>5</sup>	Grab	Daily <sup>6</sup>	"

<sup>4</sup> NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

<sup>5</sup> MPN/100mL = Most Probable Number per 100 milliliters

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling & Testing Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Suspended Solids	mg/l	Composite	"	"
BOD	"	"	"	"
COD	"	"	"	"
Total Inorganic Nitrogen	"	"	Monthly	"
Ammonia-Nitrogen	"	"	"	"
Toxicity Monitoring	----	(See Section V, Below)	(See Section V, Below)	"
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	Composite	Monthly	"
Chloride	mg/l	Composite	Monthly	See Section I.A.2., above of this MRP
Sodium	"	"	"	"
Sulfate	"	"	"	"
Total Hardness	"	"	"	"
Boron	"	"	"	"
Calcium	"	"	"	"
Carbonate	"	"	"	"
Fluoride	"	"	"	"
Magnesium	"	"	"	"
Copper	µg/l	"	"	"
Chromium (VI) or Total Chromium	"	"	"	"
Mercury	"	"	"	"
Selenium	µg/l	Composite	Monthly	See Section I.A.2., above of this MRP
Silver	"	"	"	"
Cyanide (Free)	µg/l	Grab	Quarterly (See A.2., below)	See Section I.A.2., above of this MRP
Arsenic	"	Composite	"	"
Barium	"	"	"	"
Cobalt	"	"	"	"
Iron	"	"	"	"
Zinc	"	"	"	"
Lead	"	"	"	"

<sup>6</sup> Weekdays excluding holidays



Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling & Testing Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Cadmium	µg/l	Composite	Quarterly (See A.2., below)	See Section I.A.2., above of this MRP
Antimony	"	"	"	"
Manganese	"	"	"	"
Nickel	"	"	"	"
Thallium	"	"	"	"
Chloroform	µg/l	Grab	"	"
Phenolic Compounds	µg/l	Grab	Quarterly (See A.2., below)	See Section I.A.2., above of this MRP
Remaining volatile organic portion of EPA Priority Pollutants (See Attachment "H")	"	"	Annually (See A.3., below)	"
Remaining EPA Priority Pollutants (See Attachment "H")	"	"	Annually (See A.3., below)	"

Notes:

- (1) Samples for total coliform bacteria shall be collected at least daily. Samples shall be taken from the disinfected effluent.
  - (2) Turbidity analysis shall be continuous, performed by a continuous recording turbidimeter. Compliance with the daily average operating filter effluent turbidity shall be determined by averaging the levels of recorded turbidity taken at a minimum of four-hour intervals over a 24-hour period. The results of the daily average turbidity determinations shall be reported monthly.
2. The monitoring frequency for those priority pollutants that are detected during the required semi-annual monitoring at a concentration greater than fifty percent of the most stringent applicable receiving water objectives (freshwater or human health (consumption of organisms only) as specified for that pollutant<sup>7</sup> in 40 CFR 131.38<sup>8</sup>) shall be accelerated to monthly. To return to the monitoring frequency specified, the discharger shall request and receive approval from the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer or designee.
  3. The monitoring frequency for those priority pollutants that are detected during the required annual monitoring at a concentration greater than fifty percent of the most stringent applicable receiving water objectives (freshwater or human health (consumption of organisms only) as specified for that pollutant<sup>12</sup> in 40 CFR 131.38<sup>13</sup>) shall be accelerated to quarterly for one year.

<sup>7</sup> For those priority pollutants without specified criteria values, accelerated monitoring is not required.

<sup>8</sup> See Federal Register/ Vol. 65, No. 97 / Thursday, May 18, 2000 / Rules and Regulations

To return to the monitoring frequency specified, the discharger shall request and receive approval from the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer or designee.

## **V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS**

1. The discharger shall conduct critical life stage chronic toxicity testing in accordance with Method 1001.4 - Survival and Reproduction test for water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as specified in "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms", Fourth Edition, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2002, Cincinnati, Ohio (October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013).
2. The discharger shall establish procedures to ensure that the toxicity testing laboratory notifies the discharger of the results of toxicity testing within twenty-four hours of completing such tests.
3. A minimum of one monthly chronic toxicity test shall be conducted on 24-hour composite samples.
4. The discharger shall increase the frequency of chronic toxicity testing to every two weeks whenever any test result exceeds 1.0 TUc. The first test under the accelerated schedule shall be conducted within two weeks of receiving notice of the test which exceeds 1.0 TUc, and every two weeks thereafter. The discharger may resume the regular test schedule when two consecutive chronic toxicity tests result in 1.0 TUc, or when the results of the Initial Investigation Reduction Evaluation conducted by the discharger have adequately addressed the identified toxicity problem.
5. The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms. Fourth Edition. EPA-821-R-02-013.
6. Results for both survival and reproduction endpoints shall be reported in TUc, where  $TUc = 100/NOEC$  or  $100/IC_p$  or  $EC_p$  (p is the percent effluent). The no observed effect concentration (NOEC) is the highest concentration of toxicant to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test, that causes no observable adverse effect on the tests organisms (e.g., the highest concentration of toxicant to which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significant different from the controls). The inhibition concentration (IC) is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that causes a given percent reduction in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (the EPA Interpolation Method). The effective concentration (EC) is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a given percent reduction in quantal biological measurement (e.g., larval development, survival) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., probit).

7. Additional Testing Requirements.

- a. A series of at least five dilutions and a control will be tested. The series shall be within 60% to 100% effluent concentration.
- b. If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with reference toxicants shall be conducted. Where organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicants shall also be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity test (e.g., same test duration, etc).
- c. If either of the reference toxicant test or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the manual<sup>9</sup>, then the discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days or as soon as the discharger receives notification of failed tests.
- d. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or lab water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control, using culture water shall also be used.

8. Quality Assurance/Control:

- a. A quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program shall be instituted to verify the results of the effluent toxicity monitoring program. The QA/QC program shall include but shall not be limited to the following: (1) Selection of an independent testing laboratory; (2) Approval by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer or Executive Officer's designee of the independent testing laboratory; (3) Once during the year, the discharger shall split samples with the independent laboratory for conducting chronic toxicity testing; (4) Results from the independent laboratory shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board and the discharger for evaluation; (5) The discharger shall review the test acceptability criteria in accordance with the EPA test protocols, EPA-821-R-02-013.
- b. Results from the independent laboratory of the annual QA/QC split samples are to be used for Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) purposes only and not for purposes of determining compliance with other requirements of this Order.

9. The use of alternative methods for measuring chronic toxicity may be considered by the Executive Officer on a case-by-case basis. The use of a different test species, in lieu of conducting the required test species may be considered/approved by the Executive Officer on a case-by case basis upon submittal of the documentation supporting discharger's determination that a different species is more sensitive and appropriate.

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<sup>9</sup> Refers to USEPA Manual "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms. Fourth Edition. EPA-821-R-02-013.

10. Reporting: Results of all toxicity testing conducted within the month following the reporting period shall be submitted monthly in accordance with "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms", Fourth Edition, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2002, Cincinnati, Ohio (October 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013). The report shall include a determination of the median value of all chronic toxicity testing results conducted during the two previous months.
11. Whenever an Initial Investigation Reduction Evaluation is conducted, the results of the evaluation shall be submitted upon completion. In addition, monthly status reports shall be submitted as part of the discharger's monitoring report for the previous month.
12. If there are no wastewater discharges into the creek during any semi-annual toxicity monitoring period, toxicity monitoring is not necessary for that period and a note to that effect shall be reported to the Regional Board in lieu of the toxicity data. If the result of any toxicity monitoring triggers an accelerated monitoring program pursuant to Section V. 4, above and discharge into the creek has stopped prior to the completion of the accelerated monitoring, the monitoring shall commence/resume immediately upon the next discharge into the creek. The discharger may return to the semi-annual monitoring frequency once the requirements specified in Section V.4. of the monitoring and reporting program are satisfied.

## VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

## VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The Discharger shall sample and monitor REC-001 as follows:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling & Testing Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	mgd	Recorder/Totalizer	Continuous	---
BOD	mg/l	Composite	"	"
Suspended Solids	"	"	"	"
pH	pH units	Grab	"	See Section I.A.2., above of this MRP
Total Dissolved Solids				
Total Inorganic Nitrogen				
Coliform Organisms	MPN per 100 ml <sup>10</sup>	Grab	Daily <sup>11</sup>	"

<sup>10</sup> MPN/100mL = Most Probable Number per 100 milliliters

2. Whenever recycled water is supplied to a user, the volume of recycled water, the user of recycled water, the locations of those sites including the names of the groundwater subbasins underlying the recycled water use sites, type of use (e.g. irrigation, industrial, etc) and the dates at which water is supplied shall be recorded on a permanent log. A summary report of water use by groundwater subbasins shall be submitted annually.

## **VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER**

### **A. Surface Water**

1. The following receiving water stations shall be monitored for the indicated constituents:

Station A: Cooper's Creek, within 100 feet upstream of the point of discharge.				
Station B: Cooper's Creek, within 100 feet downstream of the point of discharge.				
<b>Station</b>	<b>Constituent</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Type of Sample</b>	<b>Minimum Frequency of Sampling &amp; Analysis</b>
A and B	Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	Grab	Weekly
A and B	Temperature	°C	"	"
A check for the presence of any color changes, foam, deposition of material, or odor in the receiving water from the discharge shall be made daily at station B.				

2. At station A, all the priority pollutants listed in Attachment "H" shall be monitored semi-annually and reported by the last day of the month following the monitoring period.
3. Unless otherwise directed by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, the discharger shall implement the approved plan for the annual sampling and testing of mercury levels in fish flesh samples collected from the Santa Ana River. The frequency of monitoring and submission of reports shall be as stipulated in the approved plan.

### **B. Groundwater Monitoring: Not applicable**

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<sup>11</sup> Weekdays excluding holidays

## **IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. Biosolids Monitoring:**

1. Biosolids monitoring shall be conducted as follows:

Biosolids Monitoring	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Sampling & Testing
Priority Pollutants	mg/kg	A composite of six grab samples	Quarterly
Moisture Content (% solid)	mg/kg	Grab	"

2. The discharger shall maintain a permanent log of solids hauled away from the treatment facilities for use/disposal elsewhere, including the date hauled, the volume or weight (in dry tons), type (screening, grit, raw sludge, biosolids), application (agricultural, composting, etc.), and destination. This information shall be reported annually.

### **B. Water Supply Monitoring:**

1. In January of each year, a sample of each source of the water supplied to the sewer area shall be obtained and analyzed for total dissolved solids concentration expressed in "mg/l".
2. Monthly reports shall be submitted stating the amount (in percentage or acre-feet) supplied to the sewer area from each source of water and the resulting flow-weighted water supply quality for total dissolved solids.

### **C. Storm Water Monitoring – See Attachment K**

### **D. Monitoring Pursuant To Maximum Benefit Commitments**

1. The discharger shall comply with the monitoring and reporting requirement specified in Attachment L for Items 1, 2 and 6.

## **X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. The monthly reports for June and December shall include a roster of plant personnel, including job titles, duties, and level of State certification for each individual.
3. By January 1 of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. In addition, the discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned, which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements. The annual report shall include a summary of the quality assurance (QA) activities for the previous year.
4. At any time during the term of this Order when electronic submittal of monitoring reports has become the norm, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to discontinue submittal of hard copies of reports. When such notification is given, the Discharger shall stop submitting hard copies of required monitoring reports.
5. The Discharger shall report monitoring results for specific parameters in accordance with the following table:

Parameter	Measurement
Flow	Daily total flow
PH	Daily High and daily low
Electrical Conductivity	Daily High
Turbidity	Daily maximum
Total Residual Chlorine	Daily Maximum

### **B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)**

1. At any time during the term of this Order, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit self-monitoring reports in accordance with the requirements described below.

2. The Discharger shall submit monthly, semi-annual, and annual Self Monitoring Reports including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. Monthly reports shall be due on the 1st day of the second month following the end of each calendar month; Semi-annual reports shall be due on August 1 and February 1 following each semi-annual period; Annual reports shall be due on February 1 following each calendar year.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
Hourly	Permit effective date	Hourly	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
Daily	Permit effective date	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1 <sup>st</sup> day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of second calendar month following month of sampling
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
Semi-Annually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	August 1 February 1
Annually	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	February 1

4. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR Part 136.
5. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations.



6. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.
7. Discharge monitoring data shall be submitted in a format acceptable to the Regional Water Board and EPA. Specific reporting format may include preprinted forms and/or electronic media. The results of all monitoring required by this Order shall be reported to the Regional Water Board, and shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of this Order. The hard copy of submitted reports shall serve as the official submittal.
8. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Santa Ana Region  
3737 Main Street, Suite 500  
Riverside, CA 92501-3348

**C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)**

1. As described in Section X.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this Order, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharge shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Discharge Monitoring Report Processing Center  
Post Office Box 671  
Sacramento, CA 95812

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated or modified cannot be accepted.